CONGRESS.

The House Adjournment Resolution Tabled in the Senate.

A Senatorial Sputter Over Sumner's St. Demingo Resolution.

The Massachusetts Dictator Permitted to Ventilate His Hostility to the Administration.

Consideration by the Senate of the Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

SENATE.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

from the House for a final adjournment of that on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., the resolution

The VIOR PRESIDENT stated that under his interpretation of the order prescribing the business of the present Senate, memorials and petitions which might be presented could not be referred to committees, but must be placed on the nie of

he Senate.

MR. SUMMER'S ST. DOMINGO RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SUMMER. (rep.) of Mass., sent to the Secretary a resolution which he asked to have read.

Mr. COMMLING, (rep.) of N. Y., renewed the question of order submitted by him yesterday, that the resolution could not be received, insamuch as no other business could be engrained than the matters specifically stated in the order lately adopted.

severamed than the matters specifically stated in the order lately adopted.

The VIOR PERSIDENT ruled a resolution to instruct a committee to report a bill in the nature of legislation, and could not be received, but that a mere resolution of inquiry or calling upon the President or department for information was not accluded. The Chair would, however, submit the question upon the received of the resolution to the benate. He then read from the official report is the disce of the proceedings of the Senste at the called session in March, 1861, for executive business. On the introduction, at that time, of a resolution by Mr. Doughas, calling for information concerning the acts of the Southern inaugents, objection was raised to its introduction, and the then Vice President (Mr. Hamin) decides that it was not in the nature of legislation and could, therefore, he received.

In the opinion of the Vice President resolutions for executive information, expressive of the sense of the Senate upon any subject, or affecting the rights of members, could only be received.

e received.

Mr. Thurkman, (dem.) of Ohio, held that the resolution acould be read, as otherwise the Senate could not tell whether was within the category of those admissible in the opinion

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., insisted upon the right of every namber to have a resolution read for information, and that

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., insisted upon the right of every member to have a resolution read for information, and that it was frequently exercised.

The VIGE PERSIDENT remarked that he would direct the resolutions to be read under the precedent established by the Benate in 1867, when, during pendency of a similar order, certain resolutions introduced by Mr. Chandlet in reference to Maximilian were received. The resolutions, being substantially the same as those offered by Mr. Summer yesterday, with an addition and relating to the employment of the United Stated naval forces in Dominican waters, were then read by the Securary.

Mr. SUNNER then moved that the resolutions be printed and laid on the table for the present. He intended to offer them as an amendment to the resolution to the South.

The VIGE PERSIDENT remarked that he had submitted to the Senate whether the resolution should be received, and that question was not yet decided.

Mr. CASPERLY, (dem.) of Cal., desired some Senator to state the ground upon which the objection to the reception of the resolutions was based. He desired that some such statement should be made to the information of the Senate.

No response was made to the information of the Senate.

No response was made to the inquiry.

After further discussion the morning hour expired, when Br. Bereman moved to lay on the table Mr. Conking's point of order.

The VIOE PERSIDENT, in reply to Mr. Edmunds, stated

TOB PRESIDENT, in reply to Mr. Edmunds, stated that this would not carry with it the resolutions.

Mr. SUMNER demanded the yeas and nays.

On motion to lay on the table, which was agreed to—
yeas 28, nays 25—the vots was as follows:—
TRAS—Massrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandier, tole, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Mich., Freinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcook, Howe, Morton, Oaborn, Pomeroy, Fool, Pratt, Elce, Bawyer, Snerman, West, Windom and Wright—38.

Tripli-28.

RATE-Mossrs. Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Cragin, RATE-Mossrs. Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Cragin, RATE-Mosson, Solven, Hamilton of Md., asmin, Johnston, Kally, Morrill O'Ferena, Roberton, Blanton, Studiebury, Schurz, Spencer, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumer, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers and Wilson-28.

Mr. SUMNER inquired as to the present status of his resolu-Mr. SUMMER then asked whether they would not come up m order in the morning hour to-morrow. Mr. SHEMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested the master could be taken up upon the vote of a majority. Mr. SUMMER moved to have them printed. Agreed to by

manimous vote.

which was the was then granted leave to make a statement, which was to the effect that he had been prevented from teditvering a prepared speech on St. Domingo at the last session by indisposition. He had since regained his strength slowly, out not completely, but the importance of the subject impelled him to address the Senate upon it, and he hope the might have the induigence of the Senate to proceed with the question, which he proposed in connection with the pending resolution for legislation on the Southern outrages, in which the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) took so great an interest. terest. N, (rep.) of Ind., hoped Mr. Sumner would have make his speech at any time he saw proper.

permission to make his speech at any time he saw proper. For one he gave his consent to it.

Mr. Surranan would assent to Mr. Sumner's speaking, but Mr. SHRENAN would assess to Mr. Summer's speaking, but the would insist that St. Domingo should not be considered at the present seasion, and whenever the subject was brought in he would have to move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Conkling explained that his point of order against Mr. Summer's resolution should not be construed as an indication on his part to refuse to conceds any courtesy to a fellow member. The Senator from Massachusetts would encounter no opposition from him to his addressing the Senate at any time. On the contrary he hoped that the Senator would have abundant opportunity.

he rules.

Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., said he voted against laying on the table to give Mr. Summer an opportunity to make his spech.

Simmer was disposed to take advantage of the era of good feeling inaugurated by the Senator from New York (Mr. Conking). That Senator had declared that if he (Mr. Sumer) had made an appeal for unanimous consent he would not object. He made that appeal now. He asked that by unanimous consent he resolution be placed on the calendar

manmious consent the resolution be placed on the calendar for consideration.

Mr. NORTON—I hope they will be received unanimously. The resolutions were accordingly received by a unanimous vote and placed on the calendar. (Laughter on the floor and appleuse in the galleries.)

Mr. SUMNER gave notice of his intention to address the Senate on the subject on Monday next.

The following is the additional resolution submitted by Mr. SUMNER in connection with those which he offered yesterday:— Mr. SUMNER in connection with those which he offered yesResolved. That every sentiment of justice is disturbed by
the employment of foreign force in the maintenance of a
ruler engaged in selling his country, and this moral repugnance is increased when it is known that the attempted sais
is in violation of the constitution of the country to be sold;
that, therefore, the employment of our navy to maintain
Bazz in usurped power while attempting to sell his country
to the United States in open violation of the Dominican constitution is morally wrong, and any transaction founded
upon it must be null and vold.

DETICIENCY AFFROPMATION BILL.

The regular outsiness being Mr. Sherman's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to suppress ku klix disorders,

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., moved to postpone its consideration, in order to proceed with the pending Deficiency Approgration bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion,
and Mr. Cole's motion was adopted—55 to 22.

The following is the vote in detail.—

priation bill.

Sir. Sirerman, demanded the year and nays on the motion, and Mr. Cole's motion was adopted—26 to 22.

The following is the vote in detail:—
YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Blair, Caldwell, Casserly, Cole. Cooper, Corbett, Davis of Ky., Davis of W. Va., Hamilton of Md., Hill, Jonnston, Kellogg, Morrill of Vl., Hamsey, Saulisbury, Schurz, Sievenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Wilson, Windom and Wright—26.

NAVE—Messrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandser, Conking, Terry of Mich., Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamiln, Harran, Hitcheock, Morton, Osborn, Faiterson, Fomeroy, Pool, Fratt, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Spencer and West—22.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then taken op.

Mr. ANTIONY, (rep.) of R. I., gave notice of a resolution (to be called up to-morrow) prohibiting all amendments to the bill bereatter unless to stupply deficiencies for the current and ensuling lineal year.

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dopted.

Mr. Freelinghuysen, (rep.) of N. J., moved to amend by asserting his bill amendatory of the revenue laws providing the present rule of business.

Amendments were adopted for the sale of the Marine Hospital building in San Francisco, and for repealing the limitation as to the cost of the Marine Hospital building at Chi-

Mr. SUMMER moved to appropriate \$12,000 to the aged col-red poor of the District of Columbia, and \$5,000 worth of Mr. VICKERS, (dem.) of Md., moved to include the poor

orea poor of the District of Costanous, and \$8,000 worth of ciothing.

Mr. VICKEES, (dem.) of Md., moved to include the poor white people.

Mr. THURMAN thought it singular that these appropriations were invariably made prior to an election in the District. The story of destitution would not be believed by those who had noticed on Sundays and gais days the crowds of colored people on the avenue arrayed in purple and fine linen, with their gold spectacles and gold-headed canes. These colored is dies and gentiemen might often be seen driven around in carriages by white men, and had every appearance of being in the height of prosperity.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Massa, said the appropriation was for the benefit of aged celored people, many of whom were eighty or miety years of age, relugees and friendless. Unless something was done for them they would starre. He regretted that charity or humanity to colored people should always arouse the hostility of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. THUMAN replied that the Senator wilson had again golden off his twenty years' old anti-slaver special burnet, both white and colored, to say they were starring.

Mr. THUMAN replied that the Senator wilson had again will be a subjected to the subject of the burnet, both white and colored, to say they were starring.

Mr. Wilson feared he would have occasion to repeat his his inchestory speech so long as the Senator from Ohio remains and the senator wilson to repeat his alms vided by Congless, of which he was an expectitues. On that occasion he saw men receiving rations who were more able-bodied than himself. White he was without any protection from the treather some of these recipients of public charify sported unificials over their heads. His observations convinced him of the impropriety of continuing the distribution of these appropriations through private parties, and as a member of the bouse he subsequently moved a provise placing their distribution under the control of the Secretary of War. He advised that any appropriation now made should

women and children, had applied the same amount to relieve the alieged destilution, they would have found a better use for their money. This fuss was all about one mile of wooden payement; but in his part of the country they had hundreds of miles of wooden payement, and thought nothing of it, His temperance friend (Mr. Wildon) would be shocked if he knew how much money was spent for poisonous liquor on the occasion.

Agreed to.

The amendment was then adopted, with a provision requiring the distribution of the appropriation under the direction of an officer to be detailed by the Secretary of War and upon the recommendation of the managers of the Poor Astotion, the Freedmen's Institution and the Industrial Home School. School. Without disposing of the bill the Senate, at half-past five o'clock, after a brief executive asseion, adjourned till to-

ST. DOMINGO.

Letter to Mr. Sumner from a Refugee of St. Domingo.

The following is a copy of the letter which accompanied the protest that the Hon. Charles Sumner endeavored to lay before the Senate, but which he was prevented from doing by the reading being declared out of order. Its contents will be found interesting. They set forth a strong argument against the annexation of St. Domingo, made by Dominicans who are exiles or refugees from their homes. The not to be misunderstood, and coming, as it does, from a native of the republic, who has a right to evident that all who are citizens of Dominica are not in favor of annexation:-

AGUADILLA, ISLAND OF PORTO RICO, February 4, 1871. {
To file Excellency CHARLES SUMNER, member of the Senate To his Excellency Charles Sumner, member of the Senate of the United States of America:

Hornorable States of America:

Receilency to present to the honorable Senate of the American Union, against the anneration of St. Domingo, have requested me to piace in the hands or your Excellency the certified copy which I have the honor to enclose herewith, in order that in obedience to your convictions when your Excellency undertook to take the defence of the threatened independence of a free people, you may continue with a greater support, the noble task you have imposed upon yourself, to prevent that a great, powerful, enlightened and just nation, yielding to its generous impulses and deceived good faith, should willingly be the instrument of un-awful interests. Your Excellency, interpreting the true sentiments of the people which entrusted you with their representation in the American Senate, have raised your voice authoritatively in their behalt against the annexation of St. Domingo, proposed to the Cablnet of Washington by General Baez. Other nonorable members of that high body, considering also the advantages of the two countries, have joined your Excellency, and together you have opposed and fought such a dangerous idea.

Permit me, first of all, to offer to you, in the name of my

this received which comparison we will be a first present sensitive at the control of the contro families heretofore united are the systems adopted to govern that country, which, broken down oy the weight of its sorrows, dares not to manifest an opinion contrary to that which is imposed by the power in force, fearing to communicate its thoughts, even to those who by nature are called upon to be the confidents of our griefs and the advisers of our intentions. Such is the terror inspired by the administration of Baer; such is the mistrust that exists among the members of the same family; such is, finally, the situation of that infortunate society which its actual rulers persist in showing to the whole world as being happy and enthusiastic for the new political transformation which they have prepared; as if, to be covered with infamy and to bequeath everiasting shame to their children, could satisfy the aspirations of the people of a free nation.

if, to be covered with intamy and to bequeath everissing shame to their children, could satisfy the aspirations of the people of a free nation.

Thus your Excellency understood it when you repelled with indignation, in the Hail of the honorable Senate of the United States, the proposed annexation, because your patriotic sentiments were moved with pity for an act which did not spring from noble hearis; because no one could understand how a country which has a brilliant future could degrade itself to the extremes of tearing the pages of its history, of cutting into shreds a fing which protected it under imperishable glory, of renouncing a place in the great Congress of the nations of America, and of abdicating its nationality for the sake of being mixed and lost in another great, rich, powerful, enhibitened and endowed with free institutions, it is true; but, however great may be the advantages which they offer to the Dominicans, the United States could never compensate them for the immense sacritice which they would make in exchange for their nationality. United States could never compensate them for the immense sacrince which they would make in exchange for their nationality.

If ever the Dominicans could consent to be annexed it would be to Spain alone; for their language, customs, religious propensities, traditions, their deep-roted love for independence, their family names, the blood which flows in their years, everything, in fact, reminds them of their noble forefathers; and, notwithstanding the wonderful struggle they made against Spain, who brought her gold and lavished it upon them; with open hands, who declared valid and permanent the acts of the previous governments, gave them her laws, protected their property, pald their greatly increased public debt and funded the circulating paper money, considered the military services lent to the republic as for they had been to the Spainsh monarchy, as for they had been to the Spainsh monarchy, as for they had been to the Spainsh monarchy, as for the former chains of the complete the extract in the army and in the military services lent to the spainsh monarchy, as for the former chains of the complete the extract in the army and the republic exempted the property of the former chains of the complete the extract in the army and mitted them in the public employs and functions, with no more distinction than that of personal neutrons, with no more distinction than that of personal neutrons, with no more distinction than that of personal neutrons, with no more distinction than that of personal neutrons, with no more distinction than that of personal neutrons, with no more distinction than that of personal neutrons, with no more distinction than that of personal neutrons, which was then a Spanish province, all the second with the more distinction than that of the United States, described objects and admitted than the regulations. That struggle proves do quently that the Dominican republic only aspires to be a free, sovereign and independent nation.

However, the political existence of that people would be in danger if if ever the Dominicans could consent to be annexed it

heroic by their despair, and with the strong desire to remain free they prolong and cause the strife to be bloody and horfere they prolong and cause the strife to be bloody and horfere they prolong and cause the strife to be bloody and horfere the fields are laid waste, villages burned down, cities destroyed and families famished, wander in the mountains and conceal themselves in caverus to weep for the loss of their liberty and that favored laud, but a vast desert, what laurels shall encircle the brow of the victorious? They certainly shall not be those of glory, nor shall be ride in friumpl in the midst of the rejoicings of an enthustants people; crowned, yes; for contemplating ruins and the lifeless bodies of the victims, Yes, he shall receive a wreath of the mournful cypress tree, which their broken-hearted daughtes shall weave for him while looking down upon such desolation, such helplessness and upon so many orphans.

But why should I dwell upon such considerations and predict evils which are not likely to occur? Why? Because the noble American ration by her wealth and power is called upon to be the pratectress of the South American nationalities, to mediate in their intestine dissensions, to intervene in their struggles against a foreign foe and to all them in adjusting their divisions. The United States need no extension to their vast territory, to abandon the fulliment of their high mission in the New World. For that reason the Dominicans nive in the consideration of the profess as domineering power, and that trust, arising from profound couvietions, increases with the consideration of the Punion tessets such as grave and transcendent question. The sending of a Commission to study the public mind of the Dominicans confirms that opinion, and proves clearly that the Union tessets such as grave and transcendent question. The sending of a Commission to study the public mind of the Dominicans confirms that opinion, and proves clearly that the Union tessets with not accept the proposad encousted the produced

government and to be convinced of the underhand intrigues employed to force noon the cutzens a vote coposed to their convictions and to the great interests of the entire community.

There are some who will pretend to show to the Commission the state of things under a prism contrary to truth; but these are in small numbers, and neither do they form the majority of the Dominicans nor perhaps possess for the most part the right to judge a question of such magnitude, not having the first quality tor it, that of being Dominicans.

It is hoped that the members of the Commission will know how to inspire condence in the minds of the sons of the sons of the soil and reject the interested influences of the annexionists. They will survey the fields, visit the villages and the cities, situly the different opinions for themselves, see in everybody's face, serior of those who say nothing, the profound aversion produced by the idea alone of a political change which tears away the glories of Dominica and deprives her sons of their right to immortality.

Then they will see that from one end of the island to the other all prefer their present situation with their freedom to all the benefits that could be offedd to them in exchange for their independence. Then the Commissioners, with the impartality of the character with which they are invested will tell to the honorable Senate of the United States that the great majority of the Dominicans are not willing to lose their nationality. Then again, the Commissioners will say that thousands of armed citizens, and whose votes cannot be dispensed with, are under the orders of the leaders of the independence and hold the cities on the frontiers—San Juan, N. R., and Las Matas in the South, and those of D., C. and G, in the north defending the principle of the integrity of their territory, threatened by a tyrannical government with the resilience, and whose votes cannot be dispensed with, are under the orders of the leaders of the integrity of their territory, threatened by a tyrannical gov

It is not in this way, in our judgment, that the difficulties can be remedied. That venerable and much abused document, the constitution, and the laws made in pursuance of it, provide the means for their enforcement. Is there occasion now to go outside of them for authority to suppress local disorders of its it desirable? The political disorders at the South are deeply seated and will continue, whatever federal interference there may be, for some time to come. The reaction from the ignorance and intrigue which came to the surface after the war is now going on. It was impossible that the inexperienced negroes and the Northern adventurers who took advantage of their opportunity and selzed so many of the State and local governments should permanently hold them without encountering both open and secret enemies. The powerful aid which the general government has given to them in the distribution of its patronage, by its moral support, has driven the worst of the opposition into secret combinations whose crimes are the cause of these periodical excitements. In all cases where the State authorities desire the suppression of these bands of brigands and assassins and have not the power the resources of the general government are at their command. But what is to be done where the State authorities have the power but not the disposition to enforce order and to punish crime? The worst that could happen in the end would be that the disorderly and violent neighborhoods would be abandoned by peaceab e citizens, and the States which failed to protect them would lose them altogether. Nothing would sooner destroy the prosperity and the credit of a State or so fatally crippie its resources as the repetition of unpanished crimes like those reported in some parts of North Carolina and Mississippi. The greater the violence of the outlaws the sooner it would exhaust itself, or call down upon them a vengeance as wild as their own.

SOME SAFE.

A Bridge That is Not Safe for Such a Safe to Go Over. Yesterday Fire Commissioner Campbell, who was one of the commissioners for the construction of the Washington avenue bridge, visited the office of Street Commissioner Furey, and stated that an immense iron safe, weighing thirty-two tons, was about to be transported across the bridge, and, about to be transported across the bridge, and, in his opinion, the bridge would not stand the weight. He was desirous that the transportation of this weighty safe across the bridge should be prohibited. An order to that effect was issued. The manufacturers of the safe were removing it on last Friday morning when it broke the truck down at the foot of north Oxford street, where it has been bring ever since, it is intended for some New York bank, but the terry-boats nave refused to take it across the river. It is said that a lighter has been engaged to convey it across.

A "HEALTHY" CITY.

The Piggeries and Fat Bolling Nuisances of

Now that Long Island City is a city, in fact as well as in name, and has been separated from Newtown district the Health Board propose to remove and abolish the fat boiling establishments, great clumsy factories and piggeries at Dutch Kills, which now poison the Eastern district of Long Island Citygwithin a mile of Dutch Kills. There are Island Citygwithin a mile of Dutch Kills. There are in all about two dozen of these establishments located in Dutch Kills, most of them having removed from New York at the time that the Health Board of New York dove them from the city. Not only is the air filled with this poison, but Dutch Kills creek, which runs through this district, carries the filth for two miles and more through the city, and at low tide lying in the bed of the river, creating a most disquising smell. nost disgusting smell.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1871. Lieutenant Commander John Schouler is ordered to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard; Lieutenant Commander S. D. Greene is detached from the Pacific fleet and ordered to the Naval Academy on the 1st of May.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 24, 1871. The United States steamer Saranac is repairing at Mare Island, and will be ready for sea by the 1st of April. The Pensacola, which has been virtually re-built, will be ready for sea by the 1st of May.

Lieutenant S. P. Jocelyn, for some time on duty in the Western Indian Department, was resterday re-

ITALY IN ROME.

The Question of the Pope's Departure from the Holy City.

Special Herald Report from the Vatican-Daily Rcutine and Receptions by His Holiness-"Young America" and Pio Nono-A New York Shake of the Hand-The People, the Clergy and the Schools.

Rome, March 2, 1871. The topic of the day here is, will the Pope leave Rome† Most important question for Romans, for what is Rome without a Pope† Every morning now o'clock, with the following addition to the name of the paper-"Departure of Pio Nono!" tually stirs us up, and clutching at the wet little journal, we read to see if his Holiness has gone or is going, and find only some sensational paragraph showing very plainly that the national party have very lively fears that the departure will take place.

Although this procedure is a standing joke, it is beyond a doubt that the new comers in the new capital would look upon the vacating of the Vatican as ious to get the public at least familiar with the idea of a possible departure, and hence the paragraphs but all Italy. After all that has been said and done, this country is really proud of being the seat of the Holy See—the ruler over 200,000,000 Catholic subjects. On the other side, the Pope's party half deny the asserted departure, while threatening the most dire consequences if such a mishap should perchance befall this city, now so misruled and misguided, in their opinion.

Once, they proclaim, that the Holy Father is com-pelled to abandon his capital, and it will immediately lose all its prestige and become a poor, provincial city, over which the lamentations of Jeremiah might as well be pronounced. The famous monuments which compose the entire city of Rome, if the Pope spould

Countries, was represented as being in feeble health and personally indisposed to travel abroad.

I have no doubt that this wise decision, given to

I have no doubt that this wise decision, given to me as an ultimatum in the case, has really been adopted at the Vatican Council board, where the rash proceedings of an Ecumenical assembly and the more rash doings of a Napoleonic Lord High Protector have set up examples of some moderation and judgment in political matters at least.

EVERY DAY LIFE OF HIS HOLINESS.

In the meantime, while apparently awaiting aid from M. Thiers, from Austria or any other source, his Holiness walks about in the gardens of his palace, and takes a hand at rare intervals in rolling the balls of the Itahan game of boccie, as played by the cardinals and a few illustrious patrictan ladies and gentlemen who have the privilege of entry in and gentiemen who have the privilege of entry in the precincts. He also gives formal receptions to visitors every

Thursday. These are the last outward signs of his sovereignty as a king, the Vatican being in "secret session."
"Young America" and a new York Greefing.
Last Thursday one hundred American citizens,
mostly Protestants, were presented to his Holiness
at a formal reception, held for their benefit in the

atican.
The ladies and gentlemen were drawn up in a line

Vatican.

The ladies and gentlemen were drawn up in a line, in two of the spiendid rooms, and as the Pope passed down the line, followed by the purpled functionaries of his court, the master of ceremonies called out the name and city of each party, who was thereupon homored with a few words, in French, by his Holiness, who was very cordial and good-natured. He said, "Although they were of different notions and faith still be considered them as being all his conlidren;" and bestowed the apostolical benediction, stretching out the two first fingers of his right hand toward each as he passed along.

At the end of the line stood a youth, of nineteen summers, a good specimen of "Young America." As the Pope approached him, and held out his hand to be kissed (as it had been by all the others, some kneeling and kissing his feet, more Romano), the aforesaid youth made a slight bow and warmly grasped the Head of the Church by the hand, in good American shake-hand fashion.

Pius IX, took it as a good joke—a piece of variety, the spice of life—especially in prison. His eves twinkled; he lifted up one finger in threatening attitude—of mock reproach—and then patted the evidently heretical youngster on the shoulder, asking nim in English if he was from New York? "Yes," was the reply, and, with a parting giance of being highly tickied by this especial proceeding of a Pope being familiarly shaken by the hand, Plus IX, passed on. Young America was subsequently heard to remark sans Agons, "I shook hands with him just as I would with General Grant."

PUBLIC MORALS.

One can eatch Romans lying or stealing, but it is

just as I would with General Grant."

PUBLIC MORALS.

One can catch Romans lying or stealing, but it is rare to catch them taking an oath or the Lord's name in vain. The liberal party of Italy is a free-thinking party, without any prejudices or scruples in matters of religion. If they can manage to keep the Romans in usual long enough they will without doubt render them as sceptical, with regard to all teachings which cannot be seen and touched, as are the other Italians who have been educated by them.

doubt render them as sceptical, with regard to all teachings which cannot be seen and touched, as are the otner Italians who have been educated by them. I have conversed with many Romans in regard to their opinions about the illustrions prisoner. They seem to be unanimous in saying—and some of the liberals admit the same—that if he was to come out of the Vatican into the streets he would receive an entansiastic ovation. Under such circumstances lending a hand to conclination, why should the Pope not make terms at once with the Italian Cabinety It looks as it the Papacy would have to come to that now, if it is to keep up in this old city.

The first train of State archives and documents arrived here yesterday from Florence. Most of the Italian laws have already gone into operation in the newly annexed provinces. The conscription law is obeyed heartily by most of the young men attaining their majority of twenty-one years. The law when introduced applied only to those under twenty-one, hence a large body of young men, the flower of the city, were left untouched and unrequired to perform military duries to their newly adopted country. This little chance has been duly prized and envied during such scary wat times as those now passing current in the world. I have heard several, who were caught in by the conscription net and who were tree last year, exclaim:—"Accidente! If I had only been born two years sooner!"—very much after the style of that party who, during our own war in America, was of opinion that he would have "liked to have swapped places with his grandfather."

Where Would the Pope Seek Refuge ? The Liberté asserted, some days ago, that negotiations were going on between the Holy See and the beads of the Catholic party in Belgium, for a trans

fer of the chair of Peter to that country; but the Journal de Bruzelles energetically denied the fact, which did not prevent the Liberté from returning to the charge with a renewed assertion. Now the Gazzetta d'Italia is determined to send Plus IX. into exile, and mentions Corsica as the new headquarters of Catholicism, without stating whether Ajaccio or Bastia will enjoy the privilege of affording the Pon-tiff a residence. These rumors of the Pope's depar-ture have been periodically renewed ever since the Italian troops entered Rome on the 20th September. Each successive political occurrence would, it was said, prove the signal for Pio Nono's flight from the Vatican. First, the plebiscite, then the law sanctioning the transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome, then the king's arrival. But all these events have ditted across the political horizon, and Pio Nono is still quietly residing at the Vatican, more quietly, in fact, than at any previous period of his eventful reign; for now his cupation—and not an unpleasing one—is that of re-ceiving the devotional protests and respectful compliments of innumerable visitors, and accepting the unceasing stream of pecuniary offerings which flows in from Catholic sources under the denomina

tion of Peter's pence. ITALIAN LEGISLATION AGAINST THE JESUITS. With regard to the suppression of the Jesuits, we shall see what course the discussion takes in the Italian Parliament: but the petition to that effect circulating for signatures in Rome does not seem likely to assume the proportions required to weigh influentially in the balance of public opinion. POREIGN DIPLOMACY AT THE CENTRE.

The assertion that M. de Vernouillet, Secretary of the French Legation, recently arrived in Rome, had obtained an interview of the Pope for the purpose of inquiring of his Hoimess what diplomatist he would prefer as the future French representative at the Holy See, is entirely incorrect. Such offers

would prefer as the future French representative at the Holy See, is entirely incorrect. Such offers are rarely if ever made by one government to another. M. Vernoulliet is the second secretary of the French Legation, and he has in fact just returned to Rome after his summer's leave of absence, but apparently without any official message, which would have come more appropriately through his chap, the charge d'Affaires, M. de Benaine.

The French government reserves to itself very wisely the nomination of its litture representative at the Vatican, whe, if not a predate, will, at any rate, out of compliment to the Holy Father, be selected out of the ranks of thoroughly religious politicians. It is reported that M. de Corcelles, who represented France here in 1849 and went to Portici in the name of President Bonaparte to conduct Plus IX. back to this capital, expugnated by French arms, will, after a lapse of twenty-two years, reassume the office he then held.

The departure of the Prussian Minister, Count d'Arnim, for Versailles, has afforded a fine opportunity for spreading alarming reports. According to the Gazzetta del Popolo and other Florentine journals, his Excellency had no sooner arrived at Florence than ne applied for an interview with any or all of the Ministers, and obtained as many documents as possible bearing on the proposed law on Papai guarantees to take with him to the Prussian headquarters. The fact is that the Count only stopped a few minutes at the Florence station, being anxious to get on towards the north, and his train continued at once to Alessandria, where he was met by his son. The object of his journey is still a mystery, some journals asserting that he will be the new North German representative at Paris, while the Observatore Romano, which ought to know what goes on at the Vatican, states that on taking leave of his Holiness the Count stated that his journey was required by mere family matters, and that he expected to return to Rome almost immediately.

The same journal has the followi

Many letters arrive from Germany demonstrating the sing-ter impression produced by the assertion, widely spread there, that the Supreme Pontifi had advised the patriotic party in Bavaria to approve the negotiations of Versailies. We know from an excellent source that this assertion is ab-solutely faise. The intention of those who, at the expense of truth, spread and diffuse such reports is evident. Therefore we think it the duty of every honest journal in Germany to record our rectification.

record our rectification.

Preparations are going on very actively for the location of the Senators, Deputies, and Ministerial offices, and the works have already begun in several directions. The Italian government calculates that France will not be inclined or able to make any positive intervention in Roman affairs during the three years of Prussian occupation and pecuniary obligation, and by the end of that period it is expected that the new regime will be too solidly installed in the Eternal City to fear foreign interference.

stated in the Eternat City to lear foreign interference.

MILITARY REVIEW—ARMY DISORGANIZATION.
Sunday afternoon the National Guard of Rome was reviewed in the Pictorian camp by General Lopez. Four legions of about one taousand men each were on the parade ground, in admirable tenue, but whether owing to the inexperience of the citizen soldiers or the impatience of the General, the movements undertaken resulted in a complete flasco, eliciting from the veteran commander such energetic expressions of disapprobation that the officers and men were heartly ashamed.

Yesterday several of the colonels and staff officers announced their intention of resigning, and to-day General Lopez himself has come to a similar resolution, so that there is an entire break up of the force.

THE LAY POWERS AND THE PAPACY.

French and German Diplomacy at the Court of the Holy See.

American Representation by Beautiful Ladies-A Boston Belle Describes the Pope-A Deputation from Germany-"A Prisoner in the Vatican."

It is natural that the authorities at the Vatican should attach great importance to the political and religious principles of the person nominated by the Thiers government in Paris to represent the France of 1871 at the Holy See. We have had several indications of likely French envoys of late, including M. Cochin and M. de Courcelles, the latter of whom would have been very welcome at the Vatican, in the return of Plus IX. from Portici to Rome. But the French government would be embarrassed by a good many formalities in the appointment of a new ambassador to the Pope. It has been customary hitherto for the ambassadors of France, Spain and Austria, to present their credentials to his Holiness for the first time in very great state, all the person net of the legation following their chief in five or six gala carriages, preceded by running footmen and escorted by Panal dragoons to and from the Vatican. Under the present changed circumstances of the Eternal City, such a display might be considered to have a signification very hostile to the Italian government, and the cavalry escort would have to be either furnished by the regiment of Aosta lancers or omitted altogether. But the Court of Rome is very much attached to these traditional formalities, and would be peculiarly sensis probable that the Tmers government will decide to send M. de Banneville back to Rome, if that diplomatist will consent to resume the post of Ambassador, which he held under Napeleon III.

The Marquis de Banneville was certainly startled at the composition of the National Defence government in France after the disaster of Sedan, and he resigned his post in consequence; but, as he has never presented any letters of recall at the Vatican, he is still regarded by the Pope and Cardinal Anto nelli as representing the French government at the Holy See, and if he were to withdraw his resignation and resume his diplomatic relations at the venean to-morrow he could do so without the accessity of renewed credentials or public formalities, and thus neither the susceptibilities of the Pope nor of victor Emmanuel would be excited by a new representative's omission or commission of such

THE AMBASSADOR OF IMPERIAL GERMANY. THE AMBASSADOR OF IMPERIAL GERMANY.

The departure of the Prussian Minister. Count D'Araim, from Rome, is definitive, and the representation of the German Empire at the Holy See has devoived upon the Baron Taufkerchen, who has hitherto been only accredited as Bavarian Minister. It is easy to realize that if the Pope's temporal power remains permanently quiescent the sphere of action open to diplomatists accredited to his Holiness will become very limited, only embracing concordat questions and international ecclesiastic relations.

relations.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE SIEGE OF FARIS.

We have a member of the French National Defence government now in Rome, M. Arago, a thorough republican and an unpretending citizen, with whom Italy is a familiar place of sojourn. I do not believe the reports which assign a special political mission as the motive of his presence here, but such persons are like comets, and always travel with a long tail of more or less luminous conjectures behind them. Meanwhile M. Arago has been received with all due deference at the French Embassy, and has given M. and Madame de Behaine a full, true and particular account of all he underwent in beleaguered Paris, including the menu of the concluding days of the siege, which comprised animal food not generally served up at the Calé de Paris, the Rocher de Cancale or the Frères Provençaux. M. Arago confessed to having dined seventeen times off acknowledged cat, but admitted that he might have earen the domestic puss much oftener without knowing it.

The Papal Court. RECOLLECTIONS OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

In spite of all the rumors of the Pope's departure

his fictiness gives to confirmation of them by visible preparations, but continues to reside peaceably in the Vaticao, varying his time by frequently receiving foreign visitors.

A NEW ERGLAND LADY REPORTS A CEREMONIAL. Thursday morning Phis IX, granted audience to a numerous party of Americans, calenty ladies, one of whom, a charming young Bostonian, was kind enough to give me an account of her interview, which, as she justly observed, "was not, strictly speaking, of a private character, as about one hundred other ladies were present, besides a small proportion of gentlemen."

She added:—"His Holiness, who was accompanied by Cardinais Patrizi, Amat, Barnabo, Guidi, Caterini, Bonaparte, with other bishops and prelates, delivered a discourse to his visitors, of which the expression which principally struck her was that 'Christ died for all.' The Pope presented his hand to be kissed, which," my lively informant assured me, "was white and soft, and which his Holiness extended with much benignity to bleas the chaplets, rosaries and souvenirs of all sorts brought for that purpose by the ladies and collected for the reception, which had been wasted for about an hour and a half in various ante-chambers, only occupied ten minutes, but the general impression among the American ladies was that "the Pope was a lovely old man; that he was very kind and courteous to them all, and had furnished them with a very pleasant souvenir to carry away from Rome."

The next great reception, in a national point of view, will be of Germans, an influential deputation of whom arrived in Rome on Thursday evening.

The next great reception, in a national point of view, will be of Germans, an influential deputation of St. Peter every Friday afternoon in Lent to visit the tomb of the Apostics and pray at specified all-tars. Hitherto, during the , Quadragesimal season, this practice has been neglected by his Holiness, corroborating the reports which represent him as a strict "prisoner in the Vatican."

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as

parison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudout's Pharmacy, Herald Building, corner of Ann street:—

| 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870, 1871, 1870

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will take place in the great hall, on this evening, at eight o'clock, when Mr. Thomas Egzleston will lec-ture on "The Manufacture of iron."

A number of leading citizens of the Twenty-see ond ward assembled at No. 8 Morris place (West Forty-second street) on Thursday evening, and organized a Henry Murray Association, with John McGrady as president, and R. E. Danvers and John Harney as secretaries. The object of the association is to urge a speedy trial in the contested Justiceship case between Henry Murray and James E.

I The case of James M. Cromlien, who was brought o Essex Market Thursday, charged with forging notes to the amount of \$2,800 on the firm of Heilbrun & Sons, of Baltimore, was examined yes-Heilbrun & Sons, of Baltimore, was examined yesterday by Judge Ledwith. Cromiten, who is a young man, intelligent and quite respectable looking, claims that these notes were accommodation ones, and were taken up and paid a year ago by the parties who are bringing the suit, He said he was the husband of Rachel Heilbrun, sister of the complainant; that she had been unfaithful to him, and had connection with a certain Meyer Y. Newmark, a California commission merchant. It was a case of public notoriety. To cover up the disgrace her family had brought this charge of forgery availast him in order to frighten him into giving his wife a divorce, whereby she might marry Newmark. He was admitted to ball in \$5,000. Examination to be continued to-day.

LIFE IN LIBRY.

The Bright Side of Prison Existence-Lecture

The Rev. C. C. McCabe, familiarly known as "Chaplain" McCabe, told a large audience in the second street Methodist Eviscopal church last evening something about "Bright Days in Labov Prison." Probably not one of his auditors had any idea that such a body of half-starved Union soldiers as were gathered for a time into the prison pens of the South could have had a bright day. But, from the chap-Libby. One of them was when Grant took Vicksburg, and the 500 men on the second floor of Libby on that 4th of July discovered among themselves a red, blue and a white shirt, which they tore into strips blue and a white shirt, which they tore into strips and made a flag of, and suspended it from the ratters and celebrated the nation's birthday as it had never been celebrated there. But their joy was marred when a rebel sergeant, with his guard, entered and tore it down. Another bright day was when the news of Mead's great victory at Gettysburg reached their caes. But besides these there were many days which the chapian while he had strength and health made bright with songs of nope and heaven. Soon after, his entrance into that dangeon the rebel Commissary Warren found him out and acknowledged his entrance into that dungeon the rebel Commissary Warren found him out and acknowledged
a great debt of graiting to the chapian's mother,
and for her sake showed him and his comrades
great kindness. He turnished them such books at
cost as the men desired, including the principal
part of a law library which had been sold at auction, and with which the forty lawyers who were in
prison organized a law sonool and established
mock courts. Classes were also organized in Engglish, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Greek,
and there was one Hebrew scholar and teacher
combined among them. When the controversy
about the exchange of prisoners was at its
height and the Confederate government had
threatened death to every Union officer
found in command of cotored troops,
the prisoners day after day debated the
question whether the federal government was right
or wrong in refusing an exchange while an exception was made to any of its officers and men. The
weight of the arguments were for the right, and as
the chaplain was borne out of the prison to be exchanged one of those officers called out to him, "Tell
Old Abe not to back down on our account," and the
message was afterward delivered to President Lincoln, At the close of the lecture Chaplain McCabe,
by request, sang some of the songs which the Union
men in Libby were wont to sing in the darkest days,
such as "Our God is Marching On," "The Trundle
Bed." "The Sword of Bunker Hill" and Miles
O'Rellly's "Old Canteen," closing with a doxology,
as he called it, from the "Star Spangled Banner."

ATBLETIC CARNIVAL.

Amateur Athletes at Wood's Gymnasium. A grand complimentary exhibition was given by the pupils of Wood's Gymnastic Academy, on Wednesday evening, at their hall in Twenty-eighth street. There was a large audience, including a number of the lady friends of the athletes, and the more striking feats were duly honored with the enhustastic meed of praise they merited.

The exhibition comprised every variety of gymnastic exercises. It began with a series of aerial nastic exercises. It began with a series of aerial leaps, that is to say, running jumps over a cord. In this Mr. F. W. Stone conspicuously distinguished himself by the grace and aguitty of his leaping. "Posturing" was the next display, and Mr. Shapter, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Eugene Finkenau were awarded the laurel crown of triumph. The rest of the evening was enlivened with exhibitions of vaulting, double trapeze and equestrian flights, contortional movements on the parallel bars, Indian clubs, dumb bells, &c. The entertainment concluded with a brilliant series of single, double and even quintuple somersaults. Mr. Shapter again eame to the front, and, in spic of his enormous weight, was as agile as a wildcat of the Western wilderness.

SMALLPOX OR CROUP.

A Funeral in Brooklyn Stopped by the Health Authorities.

Coroner Jones was notified yesterday to hold an inquest over the body of a child named Joseph Zazier, who, the physician's certificate set forth, had died at No. 129 Meecker avenue, from croup. It appears that the parents of the child were about to bury it on Thursday, at the Cypress Hills Cemetery, on a permit obtained on the certificate of the physician. The health authorities were informed that the child had died from smailpox, and an officer stopped the funeral. The body was placed in a receiving vault. If the Coroner finds that the child died from smailpox the physician will be neld to a strict account.

The sale on Thursday of 120 Central Park lots completed the important transactions of the week, and as it was so eminently satisfactory a more encouraging tone has been imparted to the market, which had commenced to droop. The improvements around the squares and little parks with which the city now accounds, have contributed in no small degree to enhance the value of property in their immediate vicinity, and lead a beauty to localities heretofore devoid of all attractions. The probable passage at Albany of the vider of railroad bill, and the making of the city a stockhader to the extent of \$5,000,000, is creating much excitement among property owners in Harlem and Westenester county, although there is too much disposition to discount the future and build on possibilities instead of realities.

The only transaction at the Exchange yesterday was a matter of foreclosure sale by he cris a McGuire, of a tenth interest in some property in University place and Worth street for \$6,000. nents around the squares and little parks with